5 cents a copy
November 3, 1917

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S FOUNDED 1870

PRESIDENT WILSON CALLS

WOMAN SUFFRAGE A WAR MEASURE

AND TELLS YOU THE REASON WHY

Official Organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association

NOTICE TO READER: When you finish reading this magazine place a one-cent stamp on this notice, hand same to any

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets, New York

18

Fashionable Furs

For Women and Misses

AT SPECIAL PRICES

Good furs are an investment
Inferior furs are an extravagance

No. 18—**Wolf Fur Animal Scarf,** in dove or pearl gray, Yukon, taupe or black, silk lined to match. **29.50**

No. 18—**Wolf Fur Canteen Muff,** *to match,* finished at sides with silk ruffles. **25.00**

No. 20—**Hudson Seal Fur Cape Collarette,** pointed over shoulder, square back, roll collar, can be closed at neck. **34.50**

No. 20—**Hudson Seal Fur Canteen Muff,** *to match,* silk lined. **18.50**

20

Prompt Delivery Free, Anywhere in the United States.

The
National Woman Suffrage
Publishing Company, Inc.

The largest distributors of suffrage literature, novelties and supplies

---

171 Madison Avenue
New York
N. Y.

One Woman's Superfluity
IS
Another Woman's Bargain

and both help the New York State Campaign. Look over your cupboards and send us everything of every kind you can spare. We will send for or pay express or post.

ADDRESS

THE SUFFRAGE SHOP

17 East 59th Street, New York

Telephone Plaza 2426

WHERE BEAUTIFUL AND REAL BARGAINS ARE TO BE HAD

Help Win the Vote in New York State
November 6, 1917

GIVE TO US **BUY FROM US**

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the

WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE *and* HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women, and published weekly in Boston, Mass., from 1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the

WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY

and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Headquarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

The editorial offices are at 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

The office of publication is at 171 Madison Avenue, New York. The business manager is Florence E. Bate.

The price of The Woman Citizen is five cents a copy ($1.00) for one year. Postage to foreign countries fifty cents extra.

Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter, under the act of March 3, 1879.

The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue
New York

TABLE OF CONTENTS

November 3, 1917

Vol. I (new style) No. 23

Copyright, 1917, by The Woman Citizen Corporation

	Page
The Indiana Decision and the Federal Suffrage Amendment	429
Do Women Want to Vote?	429
The Time for Suffrage Is Now	430
Let the Empire State Lead	430
Timely Patriotism	430
She Helps the Wounded	431
Let Fraud Be Rebuked	431
Mr. Hoover's Job	431
The President's Message	432
Mrs. Whitehouse's Speech	432
Mr. McAdoo for Woman Suffrage	432
The Woman's Parade	433, 434 435
The League of Disfranchised Women in New York	436
French Suffragists Hope for American Democracy	436
Holland's Women Send a God Speed to New York Suffragists	436
New York Baptists Endorse Suffrage	436
New Jersey Suffragists Open Club House for Soldiers	436
New Leader of Maine Suffragists	436
California Men to New York Men	437
Feminism and the Home. By Bishop Fiske	437
Oregon's Brand of Patriotism	437
Rallying the Hosts at Yaddo	437
Some Good Suffrage Arguments	438
Who's Who in Congress	438
Women Police as Star Performers	439
North Carolina's Woman's Building	439
Women Artists to Do Camouflage	439
In the Subway	439
Suffrage and the I. W. W.	440
Proposed Amendments to Constitution of the N. A. W. S. A.	442
Information for Delegates to the Forty-ninth Annual Convention of the N. A. W. S. A.	442

SEE THE WOMAN CITIZEN FOR NOVEMBER 10, FOR NEWS OF RESULTS OF SUFFRAGE REFERENDA IN NEW YORK AND OHIO ON NOVEMBER 6.

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2 and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Conferring upon Women the Right of Suffrage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915; yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado, Owen of Oklahoma, Poindexter of Washington, and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Representatives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana, Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado, Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

Reported from Committee

September 13, every member of Committee approving.

IN THE HOUSE:

Raker resolution to create a woman suffrage committee in the House adopted by the House September 24 by a vote of 181 to 107.

B. Altman & Co.

Food Conservation
is the First Duty of Every American

WHEAT, BEEF and SUGAR are urgently needed for shipment abroad, for the sustenance of the American and Allied forces in the field, and the relief of suffering France and Belgium. The United States Food Administration requests the help of every man, woman and child in winning this war.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL **Thirty-fifth Street**

A woman's wardrobe can be as responsive to her needs as a piano to the musician's touch

The New Art of Dress

The Bertha Holley accumulative, interchangeable wardrobe places at every woman's disposal, whether her dress expenditure be small or large, garments for all occasions that satisfy the most sensitive discrimination in color and line as well as the most insistent urge for dignity and self-expression in dress.

Those interested may write for booklet.

BERTHA HOLLEY

Twenty-one East Forty-ninth Street
New York City

Nurses' Outfitting Association
425—5th Ave., at 38th St., New York

Correct Uniforms for Maids
Ready to Wear
Uniforms .....from 2.75
Caps and Collars... " .15
Aprons, Coats, Bonnets

Special Red Cross Apparel
also **Made to Order**

SEND FOR CATALOGUE B. M.

Publishers of THE WOMAN CITIZEN
171 Madison Avenue, New York

Subscription $1.00 Annually

Enclosed find $..... for which please send me THE WOMAN CITIZEN from ..... to.....

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State.....

Date ..... Note: Send money order or New York draft. If other than New York check is sent please add ten cents for exchange.

When writing to advertisers please mention the WOMAN CITIZEN.

The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

November 3, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

The Indiana Decision and the Federal Suffrage Amendment

STEP by step Indiana suffragists have been defeated in the courts until all the hard-won rights of suffrage vested in them by this year's Legislature have been taken away by court decisions, unless it be that of presidential suffrage.

First, the Legislature's authority to call a constitutional convention was impugned. Women were to have voted for delegates to that convention. They were certain that they could get a full suffrage clause into the new constitution. And they were to have had a chance to vote on that clause in the ratification of the constitution—a chance to vote to give themselves the vote, in other words.

The Supreme Court declared the Constitutional Convention law invalid.

Next the women's right of municipal suffrage was attacked in Marion County, as a test case. The County Superior Court decided against them.

Then the case went to the Indiana Supreme Court, and on October 26 the adverse decision of the lower court was sustained.

Indiana women are, therefore, pushed back to their last line of defense, the right of presidential suffrage. That right, too, is it seems in jeopardy, in spite of the fact that the Constitution of the United States expressly endows the Legislature of a state with the authority to name that state's own electors in so far as the offices of President and Vice-President are concerned.

To sum up, Indiana has a constitution that is practically impossible to amend in behalf of woman suffrage, and Indiana's Legislature has no power, according to the courts, to confer the suffrage on women. To such an impasse as this come women's most conscientious and assiduous efforts to secure suffrage by the state route.

Mark you, here is no question of the will of the people. No more than in Ohio, though the cases have been so differently conducted, has the will of the people been heard from in this reversal of the extended suffrage. In Ohio the will of saloon men, bartenders, and political bosses did duty as the will of the people in bringing the presidential suffrage bill to referendum; and so overdid it that in the only four counties where hearings on the petitions were allowed 8,661 names out of 9,964 were thrown out as fraudulent! Eight hundred and twenty-seven petitions were circulated by saloon-keepers, bartenders, brewery employees, and the "Personal Liberty League." There's your will of the people, caught in the vicious circle of the liquor ring.

In Indiana the matter has been settled by court decisions. The nearest approach to the will of the people was when for a brief moment a really democratic election impended in which women were to be recognized as people and allowed to vote on their own enfranchisement. The moment passed and the Indiana courts of law have made mince-meat of Indiana women's political enfranchisement.

What do the two great political parties that have endorsed woman suffrage by state action really expect of women in such a case?

Do they suppose that women will rest with this waste of their energies in these futile state campaigns? Do they believe that women have no political astuteness? Do they assume that women are so blind, so stupid that they will go on beating their heads and their hopes against the impregnable walls offered by state constitutions whose moss-grown claim to consideration is that they were written fifty years ago?

Whatever political parties and political leaders and just common garden variety of men may suppose, believe, assume, or fondly dream, the fact remains that out of every state suffrage defeat comes a new clarion call to national suffrage victory, a new impulsion along the one wide-open suffrage route, via the federal suffrage amendment. If political parties want women to abide by state action for suffrage they must not only endorse suffrage by state action. They must work for it. They must insure it. They can't leave it to women to work their fingers to the bone for state suffrage—and to state politicians to wave their lily-white hands and circumvent it. Woman may have an historic weakness for the far-famed apple, but she has no particular relish for a lemon.

Do Women Want the Vote?

THE place was the convention hall of the Coliseum in Chicago. The time was June. The occasion was the Republican National Convention, in 1917. Outside it was raining. Nay, it was pouring. In the vast, nearly empty hall a woman stood addressing the Republican Resolutions Committee. The members looked bored. Why shouldn't they?

"Women," she was saying, "women do not want to vote."

The stage is seldom true to life, but once in a while life is true to the stage. The thing that happened at that moment could not have happened more opportunely if there had been an all-wise director. The doors swung open and women began marching to the empty seats. Women wet to the skin. Bedraggled women, foot-weary women, blown women, chilled women. But how their eyes shown! In they came, a thousand, two thousand, four thousand, five thousand—from their line of march through Chicago streets, where they had been standing and walking for hours, trying to impress the world with how much they wanted to vote.

"Women do not want to vote," repeated the anti stupidly.

But the hall was resounding now to the tread of the feet of the oncoming women. Their spirit filled and thrilled the very air. There was room for nothing else. The anti's voice died away like a mouse's squeak. Women's desire for and hope for the vote had full possession.

Once again, in New York this time, and on last Saturday, the occasion being the great suffrage parade, women's desire for the vote thrilled time and space. Up the avenue it came, relay by relay, endless, voiced by the signatures of a million women who have signed and sealed their names for suffrage.

Do women want to vote?

In all that great Woman's Parade there was nothing half so impressive as those massed signatures. Now spread out on beaver boards, now swinging along in a picturesque sedan-chair arrangement carrying pyramids of ballot-boxes, on they came, the most gigantic petition that New York state, the world itself, has ever seen in the mass.

Do women want to vote?

They have said so—one million, fourteen thousand strong in New York alone; and there in that long line of march was the visible, tangible, un-get-around-able proof.

No wonder that the mouse's squeak is silenced before such evidence that women want to vote.

The Time for Woman Suffrage Is Now

EVER since the war broke out suffragists have been pointing to woman suffrage as a war measure. They have been virtually of one mind on the subject. Woman suffrage is no whim, no toy, no something to be given women as a reward of virtue or when "other and more important matters are disposed of." It is a concept fundamental to democracy. For America to enter upon a world fight for democracy with woman suffrage left out was to be guilty of an omission against which logic, and justice, and women, and democracy itself, must cry aloud. And they have cried aloud. They have cried aloud, and ever louder, as the country has gone about the concrete business of battle while ignoring an essential of the principle for which it is to battle.

Now the leading mind of the nation has fortified the suffragists' argument with an unequivocal commitment on the subject. In his address to a delegation of New York women on October 24, President Wilson called attention to the fact that the world struggle of today "goes deeper and touches more of the foundations of organized life than any struggle that has ever taken place before. I am free to say that I think the question of woman suffrage is one of those questions which lie at the foundation."

He wanted, he said, to urge New York men to vote for woman suffrage on November 6 as part of the quickening of these war times. He wanted to see them rally to it at this crisis as an indication that the people of the different states believe in the democracy for which they are fighting "and that there is no application of democracy which they do not believe in."

Therein lies the gist of the suffragist contention that woman suffrage is a war measure. It is an application of democracy. And democracy is what America is fighting for.

Let the Empire State Lead

NEXT Tuesday New York State can place itself at the head of the procession of Eastern States in the matter of granting full political justice to women. Rhode Island has already given them the presidential vote, and Vermont the municipal vote, but "first place" for full suffrage still remains to be taken. New York should secure that honor.

America is urged to win the war, not only for our own sake, but for the world's sake. Every patriotic man and woman in New York should help to win this equal suffrage war, not only for the good of New York, but for that of the whole nation. When the Empire State gives women the ballot, the question will be practically settled, and the whole country will wheel into line.

Let the voters see to it that November 6 shall be the day!

A. S. B.

Timely Patriotism

INTELLIGENT patriotism does the right thing at the right time. This is one of the hardest things to secure from persons who are not systematic. An Alabama woman found that crops suffered because many shiftless farmers, both black and white, neglected to perform their agricultural operations at the right time, and let things get behind hand. She invented a new device to get things done on time. She posted up in each cabin a printed list of the proper seasons for doing the different things, and called the household's attention to it. Then she announced that when she came back in the fall the children whose fathers had done all the things at the right time would be taken to the circus, at her expense. From that moment the children were on the job. They kept after the father like mosquitos, and saw to it that he did all the things on the list, and did them at the appointed time. In consequence the crops were so largely increased that the next year an organization of business men engaged that ingenious lady to go all through the state and carry out her plan upon a much broader scale.

One of the things to be done for the benefit of our country is to secure the ballot for women; and in New York this is the time to do it. If the season is allowed to pass, it will be like letting the

time for planting pass unimproved; the harvest for the year will be lost. During the next week, the most valuable thing that any woman in New York can do for her country will be to work for the suffrage amendment. The New York women should do for the sake of patriotism what the Alabama children did for the sake of pleasure. They should keep after their fathers, husbands, brothers and sons, until this job is done, and done for good. A. S. B.

She Helps the Wounded

WAR brings to light unsuspected gifts and powers. An American woman in France has invented so many new and successful surgical devices that the government has made her a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Three years ago she had scarcely seen the inside of a hospital. Today she is looked upon as one of the world's greatest authorities in the invention and use of surgical appliances.

Miss Grace Gassette is a Chicago artist. She was in Paris when the war broke out, and she offered her services in the surgical dressing room of the American Ambulance at Neuilly. For twenty-six months she superintended that department. "The Modern Hospital" for August says:

"It was soon discovered that the ordinary orthopedic appliances would not serve for the extraordinary fractures of battle, and then it was that Miss Gassette began to invent simple devices to aid the surgeons. These devices held the limbs in position so that the wounds could be drained and amputation avoided. The appliances were so successful that other surgeons and other hospitals wanted them. The demand became so insistent that a special committee was organized to carry on this work."

Miss Gassette has invented more than sixty new appliances. In a letter written last March with no thought of publication, she said:

"I did not realize that I was doing anything extraordinary until doctor after doctor told me, and the French doctors begged me to help them. They give me their cases with a free hand, and so far the results have been beyond the expectations of every one. An American surgeon who is here for our government told me today, after he had spent his morning in my clinic, 'You will pass the rest of your life as an orthopedic consultant.' Every one tells me that my methods are entirely new. Besides the clinical work, we make and supply free all kinds of appliances, which I have worked out for hospital use. Since we started in the fall we have supplied fifty hospitals, two in Roumania run by the French, and yesterday they came for a big hospital in Saloniki. We have given out over 6,000 pieces of appliances, and have about 5,000 on hand.

"The best testimonials come from the men who are helped. It would do your heart good could you see their happy faces when they find their helpless arms and legs restored. One poor fellow with two broken vertebrae had been helpless for months, most of the time in a plaster cast so heavy that he could not walk. For him I made an aluminum corset well padded inside. The first day he wore it he walked about normally, as happy as a child. Many of the devices are restoring crippled hands, generally the right hand. Here the need is appalling. In any event we are doing our best."

As this young woman is a citizen of Illinois, when she comes home she will have the right to vote. Few will say that she does not deserve it. And it will be strange indeed if any of the many right hands she has restored should ever cast a ballot against equal suffrage. A. S. B.

Let Fraud Be Rebuked

OHIO is about to take a referendum vote on presidential suffrage for women, which had been granted by the state Legislature. In addition to the sound reasons which exist everywhere for voting in favor of equal suffrage—reasons that have already brought women the ballot in twenty states of our Union—Ohio has an extra reason in the brazen frauds committed by the anti-suffragists who circulated the petitions asking for the referendum.

According to the Ohio papers, the petitions were "reeking with fraud." They were "padded" in every possible way. They bore the names not only of legal voters, but of cats, dogs and dead men. In counties where the women were allowed to investigate the petitions and have a hearing upon them, great numbers of signatures had to be thrown out on account of fraud and irregularity. Those that were left fell short of the number legally required for a referendum.

The opponents of equal rights devoted all their efforts to keeping the petitions from being brought into court and subjected to scrutiny. They employed the most expensive legal talent to evade having the validity of the signatures brought to a test.

A number of county boards opposed to equal suffrage refused to let the petitions be investigated or to grant a hearing in regard to them, and insisted that they be taken at their face value. By this disingenuous dodging of the plain intent of the law they were able to get the question put upon the ballot. The men of Ohio should vote for equal suffrage, first because it is just, and second, as a rebuke to unscrupulous fraud. A. S. B.

Mr. Herbert Hoover's Job

TRIUMPHANT in his fight for supreme control of the food situation, Mr. Herbert Hoover is holding the attention of the entire country. "How is it going to work?" comes the question, this centralization of control over output in the name of government? As never before in the country's history, as never before in the world's history, supply and demand, and the "ordinary course of business" are to be engineered, not for private profit but for common good. In the result this emergency program may be a tremendous demonstration in favor of a more communal polity than the United States has heretofore cared to commit itself to. Whatever the political expedient of the future whereby the material problems of the people, their food and clothes and shelter problems may be brought into directer relation with the central government, and not left at the mercy of private speculation, its coming should be hastened if Mr. Hoover successfully demonstrates that the Government can handle the job.

The President's Message

TO a delegation of New York state suffragists on October 25, President Wilson once for all defined the status of woman suffrage as a war measure: "Just because we are quickened by the questions of this war," he said, "we ought to be quickened to give this question of woman suffrage our immediate consideration." Standing, he said, upon the firmest foundations of the age, he bade god-speed to the cause in New York State. His speech follows in full:

"MRS. WHITEHOUSE AND LADIES: "It is with great pleasure that I receive you. I esteem it a privilege to do so. I know the difficulties which you have been laboring under in New York state, so clearly set forth by Mrs. Whitehouse, but in my judgment those difficulties cannot be used as an excuse by the leaders of any party or by the voters of any party for neglecting the question which you are pressing upon them. Because, after all, the whole world now is witnessing a struggle between two ideals of government. It is a struggle which goes deeper and touches more of the foundations of the organized life of men than any struggle that has ever taken place before, and no settlement of the questions that lie on the surface can satisfy a situation which requires that the questions which lie underneath and at the foundation should also be settled and settled right. I am free to say that I think the question of woman suffrage is one of those questions which lie at the foundation.

"The world has witnessed a slow political reconstruction, and men have generally been obliged to be satisfied with the slowness of the process. In a sense it is wholesome that it should be slow, because then it is solid and sure. But I believe that this war is going so to quicken the convictions and the consciousness of mankind with regard to political questions that the speed of reconstruction will be greatly increased. And I believe that just because we are quickened by the questions of this war we ought to be quickened to give this question of woman suffrage our immediate consideration.

"AS one of the spokesmen of a great party, I would be doing nothing less than obeying the mandates of that party if I gave my hearty support to the question of woman suffrage which you represent, but I do not want to speak merely as one of the spokesmen of a party. I want to speak for myself, and say that it seems to me that this is the time for the states of this Union to take this action. I perhaps may be touched a little too much by the traditions of our politics, traditions which lay such questions almost entirely upon the states, but I want to see communities declare themselves quickened at this time and show the consequence of the quickening.

"I think the whole country has appreciated the way in which the women have risen to this great occasion. They not only have done what they have been asked to do, and done it with ardor and efficiency, but they have shown a power to organize for doing things of their own initiative, which is quite a different thing, and a very much more difficult thing, and I think the whole country has admired the spirit and the capacity and the vision of the women of the United States.

"IT is almost absurd to say that the country depends upon the women for a large part of the inspiration of its life. That is too obvious to say; but it is now depending upon the women also for suggestions of service, which have been rendered in abundance and with the distinction of originality. I, therefore, am very glad to add my voice to those which are urging the people of the great state of New York to set a great example by voting for woman suffrage. It would be a pleasure if I might utter that advice in their presence. Inasmuch as I am bound too close to my duties here to make that possible, I am glad to have the privilege to ask you to convey that message to them.

"It seems to me that this is a time of privilege. All our principles, all our hearts, all our purposes, are being searched; searched not only by our own consciences but searched by the world, and it is time for the people of the states of this country to show the world in what practical sense they have learned the lessons of democracy—that they are fighting for democracy because they believe it, and that there is no application of democracy which they do not believe in.

"I feel, therefore, that I am standing upon the firmest foundations of the age in bidding godspeed to the cause which you represent and in expressing the ardent hope that the people of New York may realize the great occasion which faces them on Election Day and may respond to it in noble fashion."

Mrs. Whitehouse's Speech

THE delegation, headed by Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, was received by the President in the East Room. Mrs. Whitehouse made the only speech on behalf of the delegation. She said:

"I wish to present to you a delegation representing the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. We thank you most heartily for receiving us.

"May we not take this occasion to tell you that our organization has pledged its support to you in this war against Germany, and that all its resources are at the disposal of our country in whatever way they may be of use. And, furthermore, may we not express to you our personal appreciation of all you are doing for the cause of world democracy, which is being fought out on the European battlefields?

"We realize the enormous repsonsibilities which rest upon you at the present time and we are certain that you would not allow yourself to be distracted from the consideration of our grave national and international war problems, except for a measure which you recognize as of pressing importance—such as the cause of woman suffrage.

"This measure has, as you know, the endorsement of practically every great industrial and social organization, and of every political party in the country. The Republican and Democratic parties have declared that it should be decided by state action.

"THE campaign which the New York State Woman Suffrage Party is conducting to amend the State constitution by a referendum to the voters on Election Day is in accordance with such recommendations. There has never been a campaign for any cause carried on under such conflicting and confusing conditions as this campaign of ours.

"While the war has brought suffrage to the women of Canada and Russia, the assurance of it to the women of Great Britain and the promise of it to the women of France, here in America it is used by our opponents as a reason for still longer withholding suffrage from us.

"While the change of sentiment in favor of woman suffrage in our state is very marked, the issue even now, less than two weeks before the election, is overshadowed by the public interest in the multitudinous details of our entering the war. In consequence many men who are heartily in favor of woman suffrage do not yet realize that they are to have an opportunity to vote upon it on Election Day.

"THE confusion is due to the difficulty we have found in carying on an active campaign, because, while there has never before been so large a number of people on record in the state in favor of any measure as the 1,014,000 women enrolled for suffrage, these very women, almost without exception, are engrossed in serving their country. They canvass from house to house to sell Liberty Bonds, or to enroll for the Hoover food campaign; they work for the Red Cross and raise money for it; they go into the factories and are ready to work in fields. In fact, Mr. President, they are ready to give—they are now giving—the very support to this country which has led our Allies to declare that the war could not be carried on without such support on the part of the women.

"It is recognized that under these new conditions woman suffrage has become not only a question of justice but one of expediency.

"MR. ASQUITH has declared for it on the ground of expediency; Lloyd George has said it would be an outrage to withhold it; Viviani has proclaimed that it is the duty of the men to give women the vote; Sir Robert Borden in Canada is urging it for the Dominion as a war measure.

"Mr. President, we have come to you as the leader of our country's struggle for democracy, as the leader of this Government founded on principles of democracy, on principles which do not fulfill their meaning as long as women are excluded from the franchise. We have come to you to ask you to send to the voters of New York state a message so urgent and so clear that they, on Election Day, cannot fail, as patriotic men, to place the women of their state on an equal footing with the women of the allied countries and thus to advance the cause of democracy at home, as they are ready to fight for it abroad."

Secretary McAdoo for Suffrage

SECRETARY McADOO has followed President Wilson in declaring support of woman suffrage in the New York election. He said:

"The time has come when suffrage should be given to the women of America. It should be given promptly; it should be given ungrudgingly; it should be given gladly. The women of the United States have in every way, especially since this war has broken out, shown themselves qualified for the right of suffrage.

"When America emerges from this war, as she will, with enhanced prestige and responsibilities to the whole world, women and men

(*Continued on page* 442)

The Woman's Parade

TWENTY thousand New York women, several thousand of whom held the proxies of the million and more women who have said, over their own signatures, that they desire the right to vote, marched up Fifth avenue, New York City's famous thoroughfare, Saturday, October 27, in the greatest and most forceful demonstration ever given on behalf of the woman suffrage cause. For three hours thousands of women from all walks and stations of life gave this living testimonial to the force and faith behind the suffrage movement, before the admiring and enthusiastic eyes of hundreds of thousands of men and women who lined both sides of the avenue, from Washington Square to Sixty-second street.

The parade was marked by a simple dignity and devotion to the country's service on behalf of the cause of democracy that made it even more impressive than the most successful demonstrations of former years. Service to country was the keynote of this, the last great appeal for suffrage in New York state. The effect of the parade was that of a walking speech. From first banner to last sign the New York suffragists presented their final pleas and arguments in forceful telling words which recited the accomplishments of women on behalf of the world-wide movement for democracy.

Never before was so much suffrage evangel crowded into one procession. Never before was reception so hospitable.

At the head of the ten divisions in which the parade was formed marched Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany carrying the Stars and Stripes. Next came two great streamer signs, each carried by eight women and each bearing a quotation from President Wilson's recent momentous pronouncements on woman suffrage. Then came six oriflammes, borne by six beautiful college girls, clad in white. Katherine Gay, a Junoesque blonde, of the *Woman Citizen* staff, was the standard bearer for the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Mrs. Medill McCormick, of suffrage fame, carried the Susan B. Anthony banner. Mrs. Catt and Dr. Shaw came next, Dr. Shaw marching, as always, in her historic Oxford cap and gown, Mrs. Catt, draped from head to foot in a military cape of white broadcloth. The national board followed immediately after. The members present were: Miss Esther Ogden, third vice-president; Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, treasurer; Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, chairman of literature; and Miss Rose Young, chairman of Press. Mrs. Henry Villard and Mrs. Ida Husted Harper marched with the national board by special invitation.

An interesting feature of the National's division was the unit of voting women who marched in hour-glass formation, the women from the eleven full voting states forming the upper half, and the nineteen states in which women have been granted presidential suffrage forming the lower half.

Following the National division came the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, led by Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse and followed by one of the striking features in the parade, namely, the Signatures Division, led by Alice Morgan Wright, and including the up-state women who, by their signatures, have expressed their desire to vote. The "up-state signatures," pasted on wide strips of beaver board were carried by 2,500 volunteers.

MRS. JAMES LEES LAIDLAW

Next came the City Party, led by Miss Mary Garrett Hay, and followed by the big squad, who bore the "burden of the ballot," district by district. Pyramids of ballot-boxes, carried shoulder-high on small platforms, held the precious signatures of the 513,928 New York city women who have signed the woman's petition for the vote. For popularity this feature seemed to win in a walk all the way up the avenue. Each ballot-box unit bore the number of enrolled voters in the district, side by side with the number of women who were asking for the vote in that same district; and it promptly became the diversion of the moment among the watching hosts to institute comparisons between the two totals.

"Look at that!" one would cry, "almost as many women asking for the vote in that district as there are men who have it."

"Look at this!" would come the next call, "more women asking for the vote in this one than there are enrolled voters.

It was great fun and the top notch of interest and approval was reached when the summaries for Manhattan, for Brooklyn and for the greater city came into view:

255,428 enrolled voters in Manhattan.
205,129 Manhattan women want to vote.

251,745 enrolled voters in Brooklyn.
226,091 Brooklyn women want to vote.

696,195 enrolled voters in Greater New York.
513,928 women want to vote in Greater New York.

The ballot-box idea was originated by Mrs. Margaret Chanler Aldrich and put through by the City Party.

Once there was a woman suffrage parade in New York City when only ninety-four men were brave enough to march in it. That there has been considerable change as regards suffrage was proved without doubt when the men's division came into view. This time they counted in hundreds and they marched with all the vigor and pride that one might look to find in a body which served as a guard of honor to the signatures of more than a million women. "The hand that rocks the cradle may be trusted not to rock the vote," was only one of many good slogans carried by the men.

The absence of many men at the front diminished the numbers in this division but not its fine marching spirit.

The seriousness of the occasion was brought home when the unit of women who have contributed the men of their families to the army and navy passed in review. Each marcher carried a service flag, some of which bore as many as four and five stars, indicating that that number of members of the family were either abroad or were in training for active fighting service. In this section as in every section the Stars and Stripes were largely in evidence.

The many lines of activity in which the women are now engaged in their campaign for service were strikingly illustrated in the service division, which included Dr. Caroline Finley's Hospital Unit, which is expected to sail for Europe very soon, the Liberty Loan workers with a banner telling that the Woman Suffrage Party of New York had raised $7,053,400 toward this loan, the Red Cross workers, the Hoover Helpers, the women farmers, the subway guards recently installed in New York city, and the radio telegraphers.

The division of business and professional women was an impressive unit, including doctors, lawyers, editors, publishers, teachers, who were there in large numbers, interior decorators and many other industries and professions in which women are now engaged. The group of tax-paying women presented a striking argument for woman suffrage.

"The best ever," seems to be the unanimous verdict now that this wonder parade is over. To begin with, it was favored of the gods in point of weather. Suffragists have marched in melting heat; they have marched in pouring rain; they have marched, freezing as they went; they have marched when they mostly blew. Never before have they marched on a perfect day. Never have they been so well marshalled. Never have the banner arrangements been so ably and accurately taken care of. To Mrs. Wm. H. Hays, Chairman of the Parade Committee; to Miss Josephine Beiderhase, grand marshal, and her able staff; to Mrs. Joseph G. Deane, chairman of the slogan committee, and to Miss Hay's coterie of lieutenants, who looked after the big City Party units, the thanks of suffragists are especially due for this record-breaking parade.

And Don't You Forget It. Suffragists!

Around certain Fifth Avenue stores in New York city will play auras of light in future, so far as suffragists' eyes are concerned.

On Parade Day, October 27, these stores flew the suffrage colors from every mizzenmast—or if not mizzenmast, at least window. They had been implored by the antis not to do it. But the managers and proprietors of these stores happen to be about as good suffragists as the city boasts. Suffrage has no better friend, for instance, than Mr. Simon, of Franklin Simon & Co. For years he has stood by the suffrage colors through thick and thin. And Mr. M. Friedsam, of B. Altman & Co., for another instance, has long been a valiant sympathizer. And there were James McCutcheon and Lord & Taylor and Florette's and Putnam's and Scribner's among others, so shop windows were gay with the right color of gaiety and the sight was good to the marching hosts.

The Wom

Officials of the National American Woman Suffrage Association leading the hosts who marched in the woman's parade up Fifth Avenue on October 27. The banner of the Association is carried by Miss Katherine Gay, of the Woman Citizen staff. Next comes Mrs. Medill McCormick, carrying the Susan B. Anthony banner.

MRS. J. BORDEN HARRIMAN
of Mrs. Whitehouse's Staff

MRS. CORNELIA TANGEMAN OF MRS. WHITEHOUSE'S STAFF

Dr. Anna Howard Sh and Mrs. Carrie Cha the National America sociation, leading the urday.

A Chronology of Suffrage Parades in United States

1909—The First Parade. Parades were initiated by the College Equal Suffrage League. About 300 women marched in the first. Some of the antis who marched last week in the Liberty Loan Parade had epileptiform seizures back in 1909 at the sight of women marching up Fifth Avenue. The world do move!

1911—May Parade Inaugurated by Women's Political Union.

1912—May Parade Inaugurated by Women's Political Union. From Union Square up Fifth Avenue.
November 9, 8 p. m., Fifty-eighth Street, down Fifth Avenue, Woman Suffrage Party "Celebration of Suffrage Victories."

1913—March 3, Washington, D. C.
May 3, up Fifth Avenue, New York city.

1915—Banner Parade, Washington Square to Fifty-ninth Street.
Yellow torchlight rallies, Manhattan, Saturday night, September 4, First Avenue and Fiftieth Street.
September 24, Claremont Avenue and 125th Street.
October 2, Seward Park, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, Brooklyn.
September 11, Warwick Street, between Fulton and Atlantic Avenues.
September 25, Williamsburg Bridge Plaza on South Fifth Street.

1916—None.

1917—October 27, The Woman's Parade, Washington Square, north to the Plaza.

MRS. CHARLES L. TIFFANY, CARRYING THE AMERICAN FLAG AT THE HEAD OF THE PARADE

Historic Parades in England

IN February, 1907, 3,000 women marched from Hyde Park to Exeter Hall, London.

In October, 1907, 3,000 women marched in procession through Edinburgh.

In October, 1907, 2,000 women marched in procession through Manchester.

In June, 1908, 15,000 women marched in procession from the Embankment to Albert Hall.

In June, 1911, more than 40,000 women walked in a procession four miles long, to the Albert Hall.

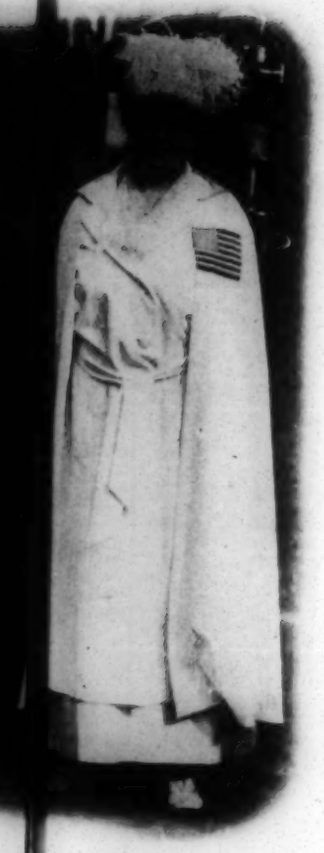
...n's Parade

The Woman's Parade, on October 27, will go down in suffrage song and story as easily the most impressive suffrage parade ever held in America. In it were comprehended all the strength and substance of the suffrage movement. It did not try to be decorative. It did not aim at the picturesque. But it caught and held attention as one long link in the chain of democracy that America is trying to forge for herself and the world.

MISS JOSEPHINE BEIDERHASE, GRAND MARSHAL

MRS. NORMAN DE R. WHITEHOUSE, CHAIRMAN OF THE NEW YORK STATE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY, LEADING THE STATE DIVISION

MRS. HERBERT CARPENTER, COLOR BEARER

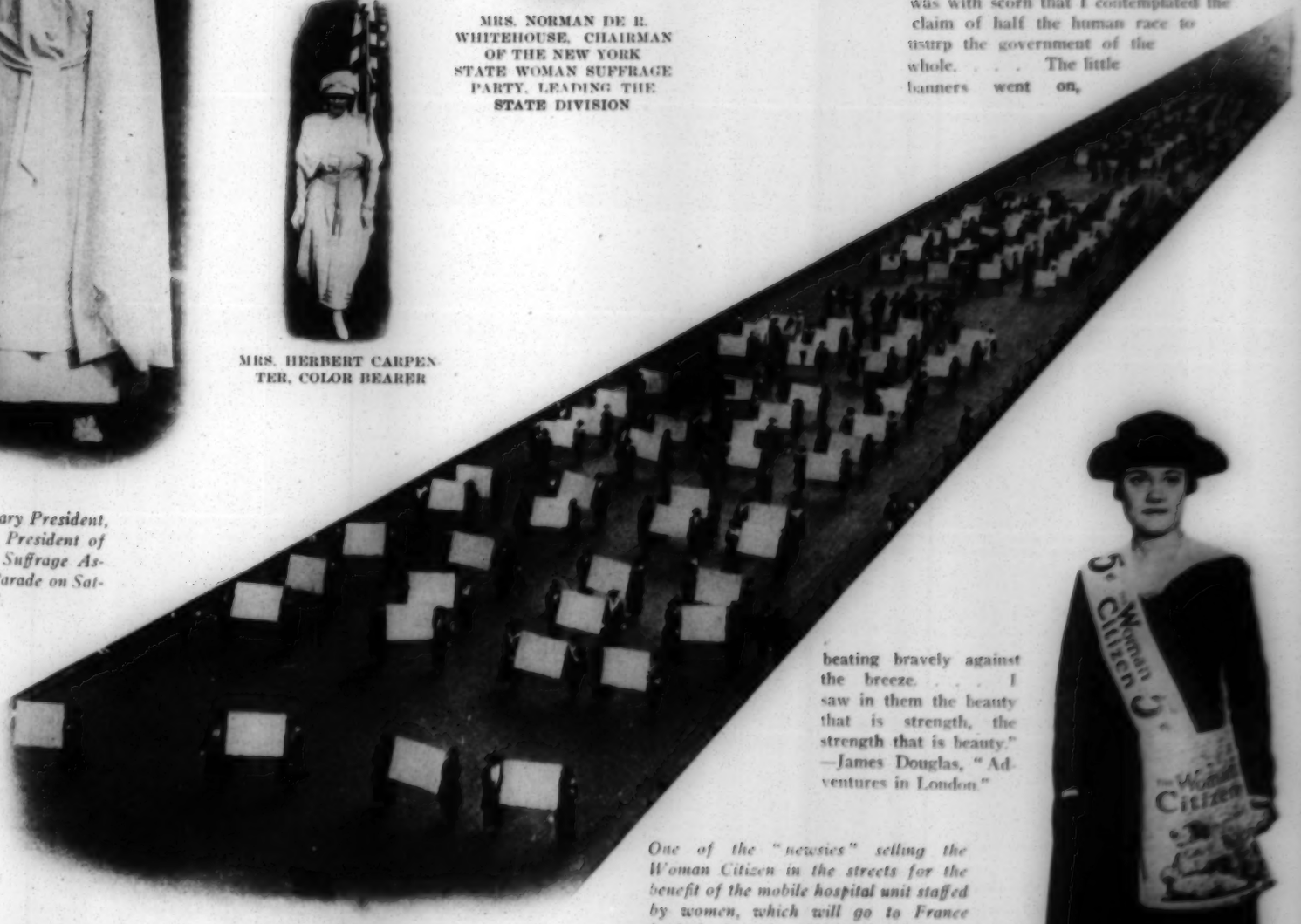


...Honorary President, ...hapman Catt, President of ...ican Woman Suffrage As... ...e Woman's Parade on Sat... ...ber 27.

"An Army with Banners"

"I HAVE seen many processions. But they were all processions of men. On the 13th of June, 1908, I saw a procession of women. It was more stately and splendid and beautiful than any procession I ever saw. The procession that wound like a gigantic serpent of a thousand hues from the Embankment to Albert Hall was like a medieval festival, vivid with simple grandeur, alive with an ancient dignity. There, in the front of the army walked a few quiet women with a look of courage and confidence in their eyes. The crowd instinctively felt the serene power of the ideal in their souls. The idea pierced the heavy imagination of the people. One felt the cause of womanhood in that little space of time had surged over ridicule and swept itself into acceptance and respect.

As the wind wrestled with the frail banners borne by frail hands, I began to feel the might of weakness and the strength of simplicity. . . . I thought of the unpaid debt the world owes to the nation of women. I realized that mankind is not male, and that a state that is based solely upon male suffrage is a caricature of the state of our dreams. The slowness of progress stung me as I stood watching the outlawed sex marching past. . . . I felt that men ought to entreat women to co-operate with them in the high task of making the world a nobler and holier and humaner residence. It was with scorn that I contemplated the claim of half the human race to usurp the government of the whole. . . . The little banners went on, beating bravely against the breeze. . . . I saw in them the beauty that is strength, the strength that is beauty."
—James Douglas, "Adventures in London."



SIGNATURES DIVISION

One of the "newsies" selling the Woman Citizen in the streets for the benefit of the mobile hospital unit staffed by women, which will go to France backed by the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Suffrage

WOMEN in New York City who stand as exponents of a class which the constitution of the United States says shall not exist, that is those whose "privileges and immunities are abridged," recently called a meeting.

This meeting was under the auspices of the League of Disfranchised Women, and it came together to make plans to participate in the parade of Unenfranchised Women of New York City, October 27.

The League is made up of women from voting states who, unlike their brothers in those states, lose the privileges of citizenship even in Federal elections when they cross the borders of their free territory into male suffrage states, thus proving that some states do still deny to persons within their jurisdiction "the equal protection of the law."

FROM another of America's allies comes a greeting to the suffragists of America, and a hope that victory will crown the New York struggle on November 6.

Mme. De Witt Schlumberger, president of the Union of the Woman Suffrage Societies of France, sends the National American Woman Suffrage Association the following message:

"We suffragists in France, are following with passionate interest the battle of suffrage in the United States, and I am sending you, in the name of the committee of l'Union Francaise pour le Suffrage des Femmes, the expression of our most ardent hopes for success in November for the suffragists in the State of New York.

"If hopes could suffice to assure success, a great wave impelled by us would lift you to the summit of your desires. The admirable preparatory work which you have done and about which I have read in the *Woman Citizen*, is the surest guaranty of your well merited triumph."

HOLLAND'S women are the latest in the world group of organized suffragists to send a Godspeed to the workers in the New York campaign.

Dr. Aletta Jacobs, leader of the Holland suffragists, extends the hopes of the Vereenigung voor Vrouwenkiesrecht that "the suffrage movement in the U. S. A. will soon reach its end through the adoption of the suffrage amendment of the Constitution by Parliament, so that all your clever women can use all their capabilities in the service of your country, instead of having to work for their enfranchisement. We, the women of Holland, hope to be enfranchised in the next two or three years; all the portents are here to indicate it."

BAPTISTS of New York state, representing five hundred churches, unanimously adopted a woman suffrage resolution at the pastor's conference held in Auburn, New York, on October 24. The text of their resolution reads:

"Inasmuch as the forces of corruption in the state that are the great enemies of American democracy, our churches and our homes, are also the enemies of woman suffrage, we assert our belief in the practice and justice of woman suffrage, and we refer the issue to our churches as one which calls for active support."

REP. RANKIN HANDLING THE PASTE BRUSH FOR SUFFRAGE IN A NEW YORK SUFFRAGE HEADQUARTERS

At the state convention immediately following on October 25 the official body unanimously adopted the following:

"As a denomination we are and always have been a democracy. As a democracy we have learned the worth of womanhood in denominational government and work.

"Inasmuch as the womanhood of our state is just now seeking a similar justice and opportunity in the affairs of our state,

"*Be It Resolved*, That we, the Baptists of New York state, in convention at Auburn, New York, October 24, 25, 1917, put ourselves on record as favoring the enfranchisement of women and call the attention of our churches to the justice, expediency and wisdom of woman suffrage, especially in the light of our denominational experience and principles, and the opposition of the forces of corruption to this movement."

A COMMODIOUS club house has been opened for the soldiers stationed at Camp Dix, New Jersey, made possible by the interest and personal work of the New Jersey Equal Suffrage Association. As soon as the women had selected the suitable place they set about transforming it into an attractive home-like club house for the soldiers. Needles have flown through yards and yards of material for curtains, chairs have been covered, and the faithful paint-brush and paint-pot have done their share. Every detail that enters into the making of an attractive home was given attention until now all is in readiness, from the fully furnished kitchen to the piano and gramophone.

One of the features of the club house will be the parties and informal affairs which will be given by groups of women from various towns in honor of the soldier boys from those towns. Several towns have already raised the funds and planned the detail for interesting social functions. There will be at least two or three entertainments of this nature every week.

The committee which has been directing the work of establishing the club house includes Mrs. E. F. Feickert of Plainfield, president of the New Jersey Suffrage Association; Mrs. Wells P. Eagleton of Newark, Mrs. Henry O. White of Plainfield, Miss Helen Lippincott of Riverton, and Mrs. A. L. S. Doughty of Mount Holly. They have had splendid assistance from scores of women. Among those who have made generous contributions are Mrs. George Gould of Lakewood, who contributed the mission and leather furniture for the general recreation rooms and Mrs. Joseph Larocque of Bernardsville, who contributed the furnishings for the kitchen. Sofas, chairs, books and musical instruments have also come from generous contributors.

Summary

UPON the occasion of her recent visit to New York City, Miss Jeannette Rankin spoke with enthusiasm of the suffrage outlook. "The sentiment for suffrage is very strong in Washington," said Miss Rankin, "and the general public there is not confusing the work of the pickets with the work of the whole suffrage organization of this country. The public everywhere is impressed with the organization and service of women in war work. The whole suffrage cause will be helped by a victory in New York in November. New York has a good chance to win."

THE newly-elected president of the Maine Woman Suffrage Association is the daughter of one of Maine's former governors, Selden Connor. Miss Mabel Connor is a woman of many interests. She is a foremost mover in the American Red Cross and of the Maine State Society for the Protection of Animals. Those who know her best say that her chief characteristics are a sense of humor and a love of animals.

LIBERTY BONDS are popular in Wisconsin as wedding anniversary and Christmas presents. The Wisconsin State Suffrage Association set aside every other activity for a time to push the sale of Liberty Bonds during the days of the big drive. The Milwaukee women were especially active in selling bonds, taking their places in stores, factories and business houses, where the sale could be pushed. The suffragists were represented in the Liberty Loan parade by a large delegation and following the parade, suffrage headquarters were thrown open and tea served. Mrs. Henry M. Youmans, state suffrage president, was among the marchers and an active worker in behalf of the Liberty Loan.

The Milwaukee County Woman Suffrage Association has raised $92.25 for books for "Sammies."

At the annual convention of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs, held in Madison in October, Mrs. Youmans introduced a resolution renewing allegiance to the flag and to the President of the United States. A telegram was sent President Wilson, pledging the support of the women of Wisconsin.

A RESOLUTION to stand back of the government in its sale of Liberty Bonds was passed unanimously at the annual session of the State Equal Suffrage Society of the District of Columbia, held at Washington the last week in October. The treasurer of the association was instructed to buy a Liberty Bond with the balance reported in the treasury.

Miss Mary O'Toole was re-elected president of the association and will have as her staff: Mrs. George Eastment, first vice-president; Mrs. Anna E. Hendley, second vice-president; Mrs. Philander C. Claxton, third vice-president; Mrs. Louis Ottenberg, recording secretary; Mrs. Edna V. Lord, corresponding secretary; Dr. William Tindall, treasurer; Mrs. Carrie E. Kent and Miss Sarah E. Beall, auditors.

California Men to New York Men

FROM Professor Charles D. Marx, of Palo Alto, California, who is acting president of Stanford University during Dr. Wilbur's absence in Washington on Mr. Hoover's food commission, comes the following correction of anti-suffrage misstatements in New York state:

"I have read a telegram in which it is stated that the expenses of state and county government have more than doubled in California since women vote, and the cause for such increase is apparently attributed to the fact that women vote. It is also claimed that many poor commissions have been created at a cost of three millions a year, and for the creation of these commissions, too, the women are to blame. Again, vice is said to be rampant and the women are accused of not having done their bit to clean up the Barbary Coast.

"These statements are all so absurd and untrue that it seems a waste of time to answer the charges. Personally I am convinced that giving the vote to women in the state of California has been a benefit in state, county and city government."

And from Chester Rowell of the Fresno Morning Republican, "one of the most important men of California," according to Julia George of the California Military Welfare Commission, comes this straight-from-the-shoulder denial of anti-suffrage misrepresentation:

"Answering your letter regarding misrepresentation of the effect of woman suffrage in California now being used in the campaign in New York, I am of course glad to say, for whatever use you may wish to make of it, that the whole thing is a nonsensical canard.

"The alleged increase in the expenses of the government of California has had nothing to do with woman suffrage, and practically no appreciable part of this is due to the much berated "commissions." The only commissions which have cost any large sum of money are the Railroad Commission and the Highway Commission, both of which were established on their present basis before woman suffrage was adopted, and both of which are spending their money so usefully that no one would think of abolishing or curtailing them. Two of the largest single increases in expense have been for the construction of highways and for the increase of the agricultural department of the State University. It would be decidedly to the credit of the women if they were responsible for both of these expenses, but it happens that they had nothing to do with them.

"Vice is not completely suppressed in California, but it is less 'rampant' than at any time within my memory. I passed through the Barbary Coast last night for the first time in several years. There was not a drunken or disorderly person in the whole region and it was so quiet that it was ridiculous. It is true that the women have not 'cleaned up' California in any hysterically sensational sense. Drunkenness and vice and ruffianism still exist, but they are no longer popular and respectable, and they have ceased to be political powers. This fact I attribute very largely to woman suffrage.

"Much of the very best legislation in California would have been impossible except for the work of the organized women and the fear of the women's votes, and very much pernicious legislation has been prevented by the same forces.

"The whole process of government and of politics has been made cleaner, more decent and very much more intelligent by the injection of women into the responsible public life of the state. If there is a single responsible man in California whose opinions are respected by other men who would now go back to exclusive manhood suffrage, I have never seen nor heard of him."

Feminism and the Home

IN a stirring address, delivered in Cincinnati before the Episcopal Church Congress, Bishop Charles Fiske of the Central New York Episcopal Diocese, dwelt particularly upon the feminist movement, because it is so closely allied with all social agitation, and because, moreover, it is the special form of agitation which was in the minds of those who suggested the subject for discussion.

"Exaggerated types," he declared, "need not make us despair of a great social movement, nor the crude blundering of agitation drive us into opposition. These are the birth pangs which are the inevitable accompaniment of the coming of a new social order. The time of rational adjustment is already here, and we are discovering that the common sense of the majority of women may safely be trusted to guide and control the eccentricities of the few.

"On the same principle which has defined a pessimist as a person who has to live with an optimist, some of us fight shy of certain suffrage agitators lest we be tempted to deny their demands; but why in the name of reason should a few foolish females force us to condemn a great movement? There were five wilful men in the Senate while a band of hysterical women were picketing the White House; yet we have not lost our faith in manhood suffrage.

"The new woman, with her new knowledge of life, will not desert the home. Rather, she will make education, freedom, organization and the suffrage tools to an end, viz., the development of the home to a fuller interpretation; the largest acceptance of her responsibility and the richest fulfilment of her obligation. The new home for a while may lack grace, but the mellowing touch of time will soften its crudities and what it lacks now in charm it is already beginning to make up in efficiency.

"It is already better managed, with the woman a real partner in the enterprise, not one whose only function in the undertaking is that of spender. A part of the efficiency of the new home will be the conservation of woman's life and strength.

"There will be smaller families, but better ones. The new equality of the sexes will also foster common responsibility for the home, and in it the woman will be a real personality. In the past her children loved her, but they did not always respect her intelligence; hereafter her children will find in her one who shares their larger life.

"The new home will have also a finer ethical ideal. It will substitute free companionship for subordination and self-denial.

"Finally, it will be a religious home; only its religion will be social, rather than individualistic. The great lesson the new woman must learn is that this social religion has an insistent call to her for service in the home and the Church. Is it not barely possible that she has forgotten it, and with all her enthusiasm for the development of her personality has not quite realized that the touch of the Divine Personality is absolutely necessary to bring out the latent possibilities of the human?"

Oregon's Brand of Patriotism

ONE of Oregon's women physicians, Dr. Pohl-Lovejoy, has gone to France in the party sent by the "fund for the French wounded." Dr. Lovejoy is paying all her own expenses.

Another group of Oregon women have raised $3,500 for an eight-stretcher ambulance, and will sustain it themselves for several months.

The Oregon Federation of Clubs is raising a hospital fund and just to prove that voting does not take all the time of Oregon women it might be mentioned that the surgical dressings sent to France by the Committee from this equal franchise state were pronounced "absolutely perfect and the best that had been sent in from any point in the United States."

Home-made driers were the correct things in Oregon's most exclusive circles last summer. Hundreds of women made and used them, besides preserving food to such an extent that they counted their cans by hundreds, not by dozens.

Rallying the Hosts at Yaddo

MRS SPENCER TRASK, or Katrina Trask, as she is known to the general public as an author, for the first time opened her home, Yaddo, just outside of Saratoga Springs, for a great suffrage rally on Wednesday afternoon. All the suffrage workers of Saratoga County were present.

It was the Suffrage Convention in Saratoga, August 29th and 30th, at which Mrs. Trask first announced her conversion to suffrage, and since then she has been an eager worker in many ways for the cause. Suffragists have never before, however, congregated at Yaddo.

In the evening, the new Men's League of Saratoga County held a mass meeting at Saratoga Springs Casino. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw was among the speakers.

Mrs. Trask has recently added to her suffrage contributions by another check for $250.

Kirche, Kinder, Kuche and Keller

A FRENCH woman has added a fourth K to the Kaiser's famous program of women's sphere. The newest and last K stands for Keller, and he was Captain of Zeppelin L-45 until his crew surrendered to a French farm woman a few days ago. One of the Zeppelins which raided England was making its get-a-way across France to the Swiss border pursued by the conquering French airmen when two of its motors broke down and hurled it against a hillside in a field of Mme. Dupont's farm. All of the crew of seven men surrendered to the woman farmer, except the captain, who set fire to his aircraft and then surrendered to the gens d'armes she had summoned.

Some Good Arguments

"The Best Ever"

THAT is the way in which William Jennings Bryan's great suffrage speeches, made in the New York state suffrage campaign, were characterized on every hand.

Whatever your past views or commitments, stand by your country and your President in the vital world fight for democracy in which America is involved today, urges Mr. Bryan, by way of beginning. Stand and deliver for the Liberty Loan. Let there be no internal division at this late hour. As one country with one mind, he pleads, let America face forward toward the sun of democracy. Then he links woman suffrage into the democratic chain and shows the reasons for his suffrage faith.

It is because of five fundamental facts that Mr. Bryan finds that man should hasten to make woman his partner in politics.

First: Man trusts himself to woman. Is the ballot harder to manage than a man?

Second: The husband-father trusts the children to the wife and mother. Are the children less precious than the ballot?

Third: In the family life the wife is the husband's financial partner, whatever the comic supplements have to say about women's irresponsible hats. Is the average man's purse of less concern to him than his political concern?

Fourth: A large majority of men never get beyond the graded schools. In the graded schools the teachers are women, so that all the schooling a man gets in civil government he gets from women. Is the pupil to deny to the teacher her right to express for herself the ideals that she has taught him to express for himself?

Fifth: Woman suffrage works. It works so well that wherever people try it they keep it. It is one of the few things in this elusive world of which you can say, "When you get it, you've got it."

What he couldn't understand was why the "anti-suffragettes," who were so mournful over woman's inability to rise to the burden of the ballot, didn't go into the suffrage states and try there to get the burden lifted by the repeal of the suffrage laws which the Western women are bearing in such heroic silence. The fact that the anti-suffragettes couldn't face the prospect showed how much of a burden the Western women found the vote. "Did you ever hear of a woman bearing in silence a burden that she wanted to get rid off?" asked the Great Commoner.

To Save Human Life

"ONE of my reasons for favoring woman suffrage is that I believe it will save human life. In the United States every year we kill thirty million men and women in our industries, wound half a million, and, because of industrial diseases, incapacitate from work for some portion of the year, thirteen millions of our industrial workers. A large percentage of this human waste can be prevented by means of sound and sane preventive legislation. My personal experience in the New Jersey Legislature convinced me that if women had the ballot they would force upon our statute books laws to meet this need.

"I also favor woman suffrage because every crooked and every evil influence with which I have come in contact in politics, is against giving the ballot to women. There must be some reason for this. If their instinct of self-preservation tells them not to give the vote to women, my instinct tells me to give it to them as soon as possible."

(Signed) EVERETT COLBY.

Judge Wadhams's One Argument

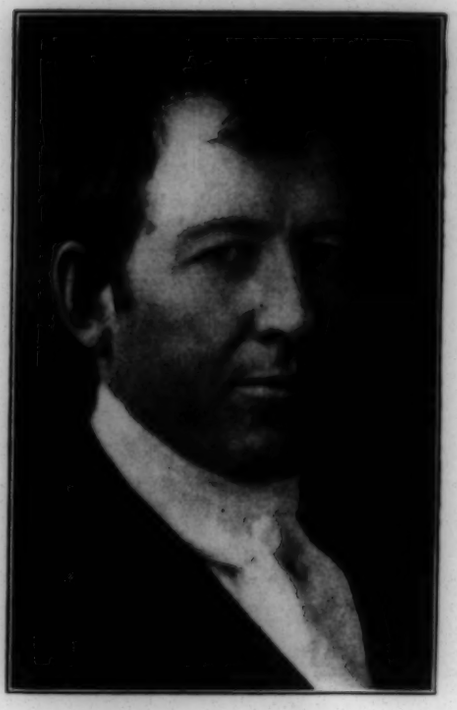
I PRESENT but one argument and that is sufficient. Men claim in the name of justice the right to vote. I demand for women the right to vote in the same name of justice! A free man can do no less and deserve freedom. Justice is an attribute of the eternal God. It is the living truth burning in human souls. It is the torch of freedom! It allots to each a proper part in life, and orders the affairs of men and nations. It was with a profound sense of justice that the Declaration of Independence was written, proclaiming that governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed.

Who then are the governed? Are not women subject to the authority of the state and the nation as are men? Are not women bound by the same laws? Women are required to obey the civil and the criminal law. Do not women contribute revenue to enable the government to exercise its powers efficiently? Women pay taxes as men do. "The governed" includes both men and women. There is no more reason to exclude the one than the other. As women are among the governed, justice demands that women should have a share in the government. To hold otherwise is to nullify the Declaration, to amend it, to determine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of a part of the governed—of half of the governed. Such a declaration is not one of liberty but of tyranny. Justice demands that all the governed should share in the government to produce the greatest measure of life, liberty and happiness.

In this fortunate country of ours we early recognized that a government of the people should rest secure upon education, and our schools were opened to all the people—boys and girls alike. The obligation of education in New York state rests upon the girls as it does upon the boys. Woman takes her place in teaching, in business, in the professions. Women do their share of the work at home, in the field, the office, the shop, the factory. Women of America study, work, pay taxes, and obey the law—these are the obligations of citizenship imposed on women. As a matter of common justice those who are subject to the obligations are entitled to enjoy the privileges of citizenship.

They Can Shovel

THE Rutland Railroad believes in sex equality and is determined to see it safeguarded. Women need no longer languish as clinging vines if the Rutland can help it. If they can handle a pick and shovel the railroad company will fill all its immediate vacancies with members of the sex which is too weak to cast a ballot and too delicate to stand the mire of politics.



HON. PHILIP P. CAMPBELL,
Rep., 3d Dist., Kan.

Who's Who in Congress

ANOTHER strong party man on the Republican side of the House is Representative Campbell, who has been in Congress about 16 years. Mr. Campbell has always supported the federal suffrage amendment, and his support has been highly important, not only on the floor of the House, but because he is and has been a member of the Rules Committee, which determines when the question may be voted upon and which also had to consider the question of creating the suffrage committee which was granted in the special session just ended. During the debate on the resolution to create the suffrage committee, Mr. Campbell controlled the time on the Republican side in favor of the resolution, and himself made one of the strongest speeches for it.

The Woman Citizen's Honor List of Women Working "Over There"

MISS HELOISE MEYER, of Massachusetts, first auditor of National American Woman Suffrage Association, scheduled for canteen work in France.

Miss Irene C. Boyd of New York City Suffrage Party serving in a United States base hospital with the American Expeditionary forces in France.

Dr. Esther Pohl-Lovejoy of Portland, Oregon, serving with the party sent by the "Fund for French Wounded."

Dr. Caroline Finley, of New York City, leader of the First Mobile Hospital unit staffed entirely by women.

Proud Wife (to nervous friend in automobile)—"I feel so safe with George driving now, he has joined the Red Cross. He is learning first aid, and knows where all the hospitals are."—*London Opinion.*

November Fur Sale

Many beautiful models in Fur Coats, Capes, Coatees, Stoles, Scarfs and Muffs

At Much Below Regular Prices

Hudson Seal Coats of selected pelts, with Skunk collar and cuffs; 45 inches long	185.00
Hudson Seal Coats with dyed Skunk collar, cuffs and border; 48 inches long	225.00
Hudson Seal Coats with dyed Skunk collar and cuffs; 45 inches long	165.00
Hudson Seal Coats with dyed Skunk collar and cuffs; 40 inches long	145.00
Caracul Coats of selected, lustrous skins, with Skunk collar and cuffs; 45 inches long	225.00

Capes, Stoles, Scarfs and Muffs

Fine Skunk Capes	125.00	Beaver Stoles	65.00
Skunk Muffs to match	37.50	Beaver Muffs to match	22.50
Mink Stoles	225.00	Black Lynx Capes	42.50
Mink Muffs to match	65.00	Black Lynx Muffs	37.50

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Women Police as Star Performers

WOMEN as members of the police force in several of the larger cities have become such an established factor in the civic life that even the most conservative citizen has ceased to question the need of just such service as these women can render. Professional opponents of woman suffrage have tried to circulate stories covering isolated cases and extreme conditions under which a policewoman may sometimes have to perform her duty, in an attempt to discredit women in government. Now, one of the stock arguments of the antis is that women cannot fight, women cannot bear arms; yet from one of the incidents quoted they neglect to draw the correct conclusion. According to a story quoted by them from a San Francisco source, a policewoman, after an encounter with ruffians, was able to go home, while a policeman, who was also engaged in the scrimmage, had to be taken to the hospital. Ergo, men are not fit to be on the police force; women are?

The chief of the Chicago police force, which includes 29 policewomen, has given direct testimony to the effective work of policewomen. Says he: "If all the civic societies of Chicago should ask me to dispense with these policewomen, I wouldn't do it. I wouldn't do it because it is my duty to do the best I can for the police department of Chicago, and I consider that these policewomen are doing first class work."

Another Woman's Building

NORTH CAROLINA has honored the women of that state by presenting to them a commodious building erected on the state fair grounds, the building to be known as The Woman's Building.

This $10,000 building will be devoted entirely to woman's interests. In fitting celebration of the occasion, the various women's organizations of the state carried out a program which showed something of the progress of women and their work. Floats gave, in picture form, the service which women are rendering the nation at this time and showed the many women's organizations within the state.

Women Artists to Do Camouflage

WOMEN artists with the unofficial approval of the War Department have offered their services to the Government in camouflage work.

These artists have made a preliminary organization with no age limit and have had land given them as an experiment site. Here they test out designs for the concealment of guns and war materials.

Every woman offering herself must be strong and active physically and have had training in landscape, mural, or scene painting, or in sculpture.

In the Subway

Six fat slackers sat so smug,
Behind their papers slinking,
While a tired shop-girl "strap-hung" above
Was thinking, thinking, thinking—

If six fat slackers have the right to vote
Because they can carry a gun,
Should the six fat slackers still have the vote
When they *will not* carry one?

ALICE FOLEY.

Rose Valley Sanitarium
MEDIA, PENNA.
Osteopathy and allied physiological methods used, including Scientific Dietetics. Milk Diet, Hydrotherapy, etc. Ideal for rest and recreation.
RUTH DRETER, D. O., *Physician-in-Charge*
Box H MEDIA, Pa.

DAILY LUNCHEON
12 to 2 — 30 CENTS
The Suffrage Restaurant
3 East 38th Street — Near Fifth Avenue

Get Real Food Value
Eat All the Grains
Says Food Controller Hoover
You Get Them in
EDUCATOR CRACKERS
Oatmeals (*Order From Your Grocer*) Telegraphic
Wafers — Plain Grahams — Golden Melba
Animals — Sweet Grahams — Bran Cookies
Demi Tasse — Water Crackers — Grahamettes
Johnson Educator Food Co., Boston

The I. W. W. and Suffrage

By Andre Tridon *

The letter sent by the officers of the National Anti-suffrage Association to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt betrays an absolute lack of information as to the most elementary principles upon which the I. W. W. organization is based.

"*I do claim*," the writer of the letter says, "*that it was largely owing to the votes of the I. W. W. that Woman Suffrage won in Montana and Nevada.*"

The I. W. W. is made up principally of a very important class of laborers, "seasonal" laborers, who travel from one state to another, lifting the crops, picking berries, gathering fruit, cutting ice, then flocking to canneries or lumber camps, etc. These men who can never remain long enough in one place to establish a residence are automatically disfranchised, although the majority of them are American born. This is the very reason why the I. W. W. organization is absolutely indifferent to all political action, relying exclusively on the strike to obtain what its members demand. Unless our election laws are improved that class of laborers will remain disfranchised and therefore is not likely to vote for suffrage, nor against suffrage.

The writer also mentions that "*in suffrage states the doubling of their (the I. W. W.'s) strength, through the votes of their women, makes their class a powerful weapon.*" Conservative estimates of the status of seasonal laborers would show that about three-quarters of them are unmarried. Men seeking labor in widely separated areas, who secure their transportation by more or less risky means, unable to tell where they will be from month to month and unable to return at a given time to a given place, cannot very well establish homes. A few women, especially in the textile trades, belong to the I. W. W., but most of them are living in non-suffrage states and few of them are native-born. One can see at once what the I. W. W. women's vote would amount to even if they could vote.

It can truthfully be stated then that the I. W. W. has not endorsed woman suffrage any more than it endorses any parliamentary procedure of any kind. The I. W. W., unable through its own make-up to obtain anything whatever from legislation, seeks to obtain it through direct action only, that is through the strike.

Among other minor inaccuracies contained in that pitiful letter is the statement that "*Miss Sara Bard Field paid a fine of* $10,000 *for Giovannitti, the I. W. W. agitator.*" Miss Field did not pay a fine of $10,000 but supplied $10,000 for bailing out Giovannitti, which is quite a different proposition. Secondly, Giovannitti is not a member of the I. W. W., but has translated a book on sabotage which is widely circulated among the I. W. W.

The People's Council did not affiliate with the I. W. W. The People's Council protested, as several of the Western State Federations of Labor did, against the arbitrary treatment meted out to strikers who, in the majority of cases, as for instance in the disgraceful Bisbee incident, were not members of the I. W. W., and who were being slugged, jailed and deported without process of law, merely upon the unproved charge that they were I. W. Ws.

* Mr. Tridon has made a special study of the I. W. W. organizations here and abroad and described their methods in his book, the New Unionism.

EIGHTY LECTURES

NOVEMBER TO APRIL — MEMBERSHIP:—TEN DOLLARS

NOWHERE ELSE IN AMERICA

can be heard the MOMENTOUS WORLD EVENTS discussed by such DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS as are offered by the Program of

THE LEAGUE FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION

Ex-President THEODORE ROOSEVELT
The War
Hon. JAMES W. GERARD
Germany's Leaders Today
Admiral ROBERT E. PEARY
The Conquest of the Air
JOHN R. MOTT
Impressions of Russia
ALBERT BUSHNELL HART
What the Nation Owes to Itself
HENRY BRUERE
Mexico After the Revolution
CHARLES LUEBLIN (Six Lectures)
Patriotism and Stewardship
S. K. RATCLIFFE (Four Lectures)
Great Britain and Western Europe
MRS. JACKSON FLEMING (Four Lectures)
International Movements and Forces
WALTER PRICHARD EATON
The American Drama and Broadway
LOUIS K. ANSPACHER (Three Lectures)
Nietzsche
Ex-President WILLIAM H. TAFT
A Partnership of Democratic Nations
Hon. HENRY VAN DYKE
Our Country's Conscience in this War
General GEORGE W. GOETHALS
The Panama Canal
GEORGE KENNAN
The New Russia
EDWARD HOWARD GRIGGS (Six Lectures)
Men and Women in Autobiography
JOHN COWPER POWYS (Six Lectures)
Representative Prose Writers
WALTER LIPPMANN
America's Relation to the World Conflict
ALFRED W. MARTIN (Four Lectures)
Present Day Psychic Movements
FR. CORNELIUS CLIFFORD
PADRAIC COLUM
Ireland Yesterday and Tomorrow
B. R. BAUMGARDT (Six Lectures)
Six Centuries of Progress
CHARLES F. AKED
America and the Re-creation of the World

Membership Tickets, Complete Program, Further Information, at League for Political Education, 17 West 44th Street, New York. Telephone, 4897 Vanderbilt

In other words that ludicrous piece of anti-literature is a fair example of the careless statements, hearsay information, yellow gossip with which thousands of opponents of suffrage, male and female, load their artillery.

Camp Fire Girls as Newsies

"Buy a copy! Help the Hospital Unit!"

That was the call of the "newsies" who sold the *Woman Citizen*, official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, on the street on Saturday, Suffrage Parade Day.

The *Woman Citizen* donated its street sales that day to the Mobile Hospital Unit, which is going to France under the auspices of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.

Gallant Camp Fire Girls rendered yeoman service as the newsies. Clad in blue skirts, white middies, red neckties and cocky little Liberty caps, they hawked with a will, and brought in a substantial harvest of nickels for the Hospital Unit.

Put a Woman There

Who knows what the "bridge attendant" in a magistrate's night court is? It is that man who stands directly below the magistrate and rattles off a question in lawyerese, which being interpreted means, "Do you want your case tried now?" etc., etc.

S. J. Kaufman, writing in the New York *Globe* about some of the things which "were better not to be" calls attention to the fact that the average person brought before a magistrate is frightened and bewildered enough anyway and gets more so as the bridge attendant hurtles out at him or her. Mr. Kaufman explained that it was a question of psychology. When the magistrate of the night court asked him if he had a remedy, he said, "Put a woman there."

Tennessee Women in Line

A CHRONICLE of current events, bearing on woman's preparedness and willingness for war service, would be incomplete if it contained no report of the woman's parade in Memphis, on the morning of October 13, which ushered in Registration Day for the women of Tennessee. Women drove ambulances, trucks, fire engines (four-horse and motor), tanks, and pleasure cars. Beautiful floats showed the work of War Gardens, Food Conservation, Red Cross, and National Service League. The stenographers of the city planned a very clever float, with 20 young girls at their machines, under a banner which read "We Will Peck the Kaiser." Suffragists bore a conspicuous part on foot and in automobiles, and later served as registrars, enrolling about 25,000 women.

The parade was pronounced the most significant and impressive ever seen in the city, and great praise is bestowed upon Mrs. R. G. Walker and Miss Augusta Semmes for their magnificent work in planning and carrying out such a splendid spectacle.

Last Laughs

"I wish I had a baby brother to wheel in my go-cart, mamma," said small Elsie. "My dolls are always getting broke when it tips over."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution Of the N. A. W. S. A.

Report of the Special Committee

ON behalf of the special committee authorized by the National Convention of 1916, to propose an amendment to Article III of the Constitution of the Association, it is proposed that Article III be amended by the substitution of the following:

ARTICLE III

Section 1. There shall be four classes of members, viz.: Affiliated, Associate, Cooperating and Life Members.

Section 2. a. Each state may have one affiliated member only, provided this shall not apply to organizations already holding such membership in the year 1917. An affiliated member shall have at least 500 dues-paying members or 5000 non-dues-paying members and ten or more auxiliary groups in different towns. The affiliated members shall pay annual dues of ten cents per dues-paying member up to and including 5,000 members or one cent per non-dues-paying member up to and including 50,000 members and may pay dues at the same rate on additional members.

b. Representation at the annual convention will be on the basis of one delegate for every 100 certified dues-paying members or major fraction thereof up to and including 5,000 members for whom ten cents per member has been paid; or one delegate for every 1,000 non-dues-paying members or major fraction thereof, up to and including 50,000 for whom one cent per member has been paid.

c. The number of delegates from affiliated organizations in any one state shall not exceed fifty. Where two or more affiliated organizations exist in one state, the number of delegates of each organization shall be in accordance.

Section 3. Any suffrage organization of 200 or more dues-paying members or 2,000 non-dues-paying members may become an associate member by a vote of two-thirds of the Executive Council, upon the payment of ten cents per dues-paying member or one cent per non-dues-paying member. An associate member will be entitled to representation in the Annual Convention by its President, one delegate for the first 200 dues-paying members and one delegate for each 2,000 non-dues-paying members, but the representation of the associate member shall be limited to nine delegates.

Section 4. The constitution and policy of affiliated and associate members shall be in harmony with the constitution and policy of the National American Woman Suffrage Association as adopted by the annual convention or declared by the official Board.

Section 5. The official Board shall recommend to the Executive Council the expulsion from membership of any affiliated or associate member which fails to adhere to the policies of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Section 6. Affiliated and associate members shall, eight weeks prior to the National Convention, certify to the Treasurer in writing signed by three officers the total membership at that date.

Section 7. Any organization which officially endorses woman suffrage may become a co-operating member upon approval by two-thirds of the Executive Council and upon payment of annual dues of $50.

(Signed) HANNAH J. PATTERSON,
Chairman.

The Board of Directors Recommends the Following Amendments to the Constitution

ARTICLE VI.

Section 1. Substitute for the first paragraph the following:

"The officers shall be a President, five Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, a Recording Secretary and four Directors."

This amendment provides for the addition of four new members to the National Board.

ARTICLE VII.

Section 1. Strike out "and one member from each affiliated organization which pays dues on a membership of 1,500 or more."

ARTICLE VII.

Strike out Section 5.

BY-LAW 1.

Section 1. Strike out the words "For the adoption of a budget."

AMENDMENT PROPOSED BY MARY G. HAY

ARTICLE VI.

Section 1. Paragraph 2. Substitute for the present paragraph the following:

"In order that all members of the Board shall not go out of office the same year and in order that provision shall be made for alternate elections, the nine General Officers elected in 1917 shall serve until 1919, but the four Directors elected in 1917 shall serve for one year only (until 1918). Thereafter the General Officers and the Directors shall be elected at alternate conventions, to serve two years, beginning immediately upon the close of each alternate convention."

Information for Delegates

ANNUAL CONVENTION NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

December 11-15, 1917, Poli's Theatre, Washington, D. C.

The BUREAU OF SUFFRAGE INFORMATION will be in the Lobby of Poli's Theatre from December 10th to the close of the Convention.

There will be a SUFFRAGE INFORMATION BOOTH at the Railroad Station.

The CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE will be in session at the Ebbitt House daily from Monday, December 10th to Wednesday, December 12th, inclusive.

HOURS: 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. and 7:30 to 9:00 P. M.

The COMMITTEE ON ACCOMMODATIONS presents the appended list of hotels and rates in Washington.

Best & Co.

Paris London

Fifth Avenue at 35th St.

has prepared

An Interesting Collection of Hats For Country Wear

$10.00

Smart hats, soft with little trimming on them—just the styles that pull well down over the hair, which keep the hair from blowing, and stay on, are these which we offer you. You will see imported velours, soft felts, and velvety chenilles, most of them in bright colors. Always correct for fall and winter country wear.

The designs presented are for purposes of golf, horseback, or tramping. An extra assortment at $10.00

WOMEN'S LAW CLASS

BROOKLYN LAW SCHOOL

has established a department of practical law for women. The course is adapted to the needs of business and professional women; to women who have property interests or are in charge of the property of others.

Lectures will begin on **Monday, November 12, 1917,** and will be given on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week at 11 A. M. for women who are at leisure during the day. They will be repeated at 7 P. M. for women whose professional and business engagements prevent their attendance in the forenoon.

For further information address

BROOKLYN LAW SCHOOL
305 WASHINGTON STREET
BROOKLYN NEW YORK

Delegates and visitors to obtain hotel accommodations *must correspond directly with the hotels.* This Committee has also a list of boarding houses and private homes to which delegates and visitors may be assigned upon request to Mrs. Clara A. Eastment, Chairman Committee on Accommodations, 2923 Ordway Street, Cleveland Park, Washington, D. C. A deposit of two dollars should accompany the request as a guarantee. Prices range from seventy-five cents to four dollars a day for both single and double rooms. A few groups can be accommodated. If you must be directly on the car line, please state the fact. Owing to the congested condition of the hotels and housing in Washington, due to the war, no delegate should think of coming without securing accommodations in advance.

HOTELS

European Plan	Daily Rates
Bellevue, 15th & I Streets	$1.50 and up
Burlington, 1120 Vermont Avenue, N. W.	3.00
Capitol Park, near Capitol Street, opp. Terminal Station	1.50
Dewey, 1330 L Street	2.00
George Washington, 15th and New York Avenue, N. W.	2.00
Harrington, Cor. 11th & E Streets, N. W.	1.50
Harris, 17 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.	1.00
Lafayette, 16th & I Streets, N. W.	3.00
Metropolitan, 615 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.	2.50
New Ebbitt, 14th & F Streets	1.50
New Willard, 14th & F Streets	2.50
Occidental, 1411 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W.	2.00
Oxford, 15th & Pennsylvania Ave., N. W.	1.00
Powhatan, 18th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue	1.50
St. James, 6th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue	1.00
Shoreham, 15th & H Streets, N. W.	3.00
Sterling, 13th & E Streets, N. W.	1.00
American Plan	
Arlington, Fairmont Avenue, H & I Streets	3.00
Buckingham, 920 15th Street	2.50
Cairo, Q & 16th Streets, N. W.	3.50
Congress Hall, New Jersey Avenue & C Street, S. E.	3.50
Driscoll, 1st & B Streets	3.00
Grafton, Connecticut Avenue & De Sales Street, N. W.	3.00
National, 6th & Pennsylvania Ave.	2.50
New Bancroft, 18th & H Streets, N. W.	3.00
New Cochran, 14th & K Streets, N. W.	3.50
Ulster Inn, 1627 19th Street, N. W.	—
Vendome, Pennsylvania Avenue & Third Street, N. W.	2.00

Secretary McAdoo for Suffrage

(*Continued from page* 432)

alike must, upon a perfect equality so far as their civil status is concerned, work out the momentous problems of the future as equal partners.

"It is my earnest hope that the great state of New York will take the lead among the states of the East in doing justice to its women. The constitutional amendment to be voted upon Nov. 6 should be adopted. If New York sets such an example to the country of just and progressive action it will not be long before women realize the benefits of full citizenship in every state of the Union."

Her Privileges and Immunities

A DOUBLE reminder of the lack of a "square deal" for women comes out in the simple fact of the removal of a prominent suffragist from Washington to Minnesota.

In the state of Washington Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Gardner Foster were political equals and voted together in Tacoma. Mrs. Foster was even sent as a delegate from the state of Washington to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, in June, 1916. Now that Mr. Foster's business demands their removal to St. Paul, Mrs. Foster cannot vote for pound keeper, much less President of the United States, although her husband will have complete suffrage as soon as his residence in St. Paul is established.

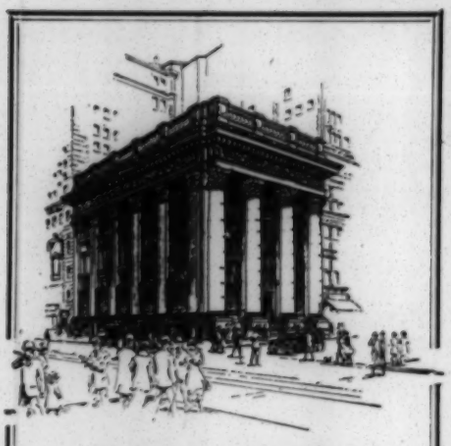
Speaking abstractly, what makes the position of voting women worse is that it is the general law of the land that wives may not choose their own residence, but are subject to their husband's will in the matter. Most women are like Ruth, and say very gladly "Where thou goest, I will go," but this does not exonerate the Government from injustice in smiting woman on both cheeks, giving her neither right to choose her domicile, nor right to vote in every domicile.

Mrs. Foster belongs to one of America's oldest and most patriotic families, and her father and four uncles fought through the Civil War. Recently, as she was on her way to Camp Lee to visit her son, Lieutenant Gibson Foster, she was the guest of the Richmond, Va., Suffrage League, her son having enlisted from Virginia on account of the war record of his grandfather and uncles. Mrs. Foster's younger son is stationed at Camp Harrison.

With Mrs. Foster at the Suffrage Club was her sister, Mrs. F. J. H. Von Engelkin, whose husband is connected with the Federal Reserve Bank. Both of these women, descended from founders and builders of early American democracy, are strenuous in their demand for a democracy of both sexes.

In Double Harness

THE Business and Professional Women's League of Atlanta, Georgia, and the Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia trot in double harness. They are one in their endeavor to promote the welfare of women and children. The league has recently elected its officers for the ensuing year, Miss Alice Denton being president; Miss Ruth Bowden, first vice-president, and Mrs. O. Thompson, secretary and treasurer. Mrs. Emily McDougald, president of the Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia, is chairman of the advisory board, and Mrs. Beaumont Davison and Mrs. Eugene Mitchell being members of the board. The work of the Atlanta League this fall will be along the lines outlined by the Consumer's League.



The Woman's Department at our Fifth Avenue Office is in charge of Miss V. D. H. Furman and is especially equipped to handle the accounts of women and women's organizations

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

358 FIFTH AVENUE

We are sometimes called the Official Suffrage Bank

METROPOLITAN DYE WORKS

CLEANERS and DYERS

First Class Work. Reasonable Prices. Prompt Delivery.

Paul Institute
2107 S Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls

Regular High School and College Preparatory Courses, Special Certificate Courses: The Arts, Journalism, Short Story Writing, Kindergarten Normal Training, Domestic Science, Business Course, Parliamentary Law.

Mrs. Nanette B. Paul, LL. B., President, Author of "Paul's Parliamentary Law" and "The Heart of Blackstone"

Concerts of ARMENIAN MUSIC

are soon to be given in New York, Boston and Chicago by the distinguished violinist, HAIG GUDENIAN, 121 W. 93rd Street, New York City, who has played with great success in Paris and elsewhere, and comes to this country with the highest recommendations.

THE WILLIAMS PRINTING COMPANY, NEW YORK

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

A WOMAN'S POLITICAL WEEKLY

VOTES FOR WOMEN

WRITTEN AND PUBLISHED

FOR WOMEN BY WOMEN

She has put her hand to the plough and will not turn back

Women are doing so much these days—so much working and thinking—and so much hoping! There is a new spirit abroad among America's daughters which finds its best expression in fearless and cheerful service. To catch this spirit and put it into words is the function of

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Don't lose this opportunity to subscribe NOW while the price is only

$1.00 a year

READ BY WOMEN WHO THINK

171 Madison Avenue New York City

New Styles Women's Wear at McCutcheon's

An unusually attractive stock of smart Gowns, Frocks, Dinner and Evening Gowns, Wraps and Motor Coats, Suits, Blouses and Skirts.

Plain Tailored Suit of Broadcloth. Colors: Navy, Black, Brown and Purple, also Oxford, $36.00.

Handsome Suit of Suede Velour trimmed with Seal Fur, $79.50. *Coat* of Velour Burella, collar edge band of Seal Fur, warmly interlined, $38.75.

Double-Breasted Trench Coat in mixtures of Tan, Gray, Green and Brown, $27.75.

Coats of Black Silk Velour, dyed Opossum Fur Collar, richly lined, $47.50.

Smart Dress in a combination of Serge and Georgette, Lace collar. Colors: Navy, Brown, and Black, $23.95.

Smart Street Dress of Serge in two distinctive models. Satin sleeves and smartly braid-trimmed, $25.00.

Blouses

Blouse of Washable Satin and Georgette Crepe, $6.95.

Blouse in a combination of Satin and Georgette with a convertible collar. Colors: Black, Navy, Brown or Plum, $9.75.

Sport Blouse of Striped Flannel, light shades, $5.75.

Orders by Mail Given Special Attention

James McCutcheon & Co.

Fifth Ave., 34th and 33d Sts., New York

Buy a suffrage radiator cap for your car

Designed by New York State Woman Suffrage Party.

Order of the

NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE PUBLISHING CO.,

171 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.

WAR TIME MENUS OUR SPECIALTY

Home-made Soups, Salads, Fritters, Breads and Pastries

KEEP YOURSELF FIT AND YOUR POCKETBOOK FAT

DAILY LUNCHEON 12 to 2, 30 Cents

THE SUFFRAGE RESTAURANT

3 East 38th Street, near 5th Avenue